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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant(s): Ahmed M. Gheith
Assignee: Trilogy Development Group
Title: DYNAMIC CONTENT CACHING FRAMEWORK
Serial No.: 09/440,246 Filed: November 15, 1999
Examiner: Gregory G. Todd Group Art Unit: 2157
Docket No.: T00013 Customer No.: 33438

Austin, Texas
November 30, 2005

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Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences
United States Patent and Trademark Office
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

APPEAL BRIEF UNDER 37 CFR § 41.37

Dear Sir:

Applicant submits this Appeal Brief pursuant to the Notice of Appeal filed in this case on May 27, 2005 and received by the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office on May 31, 2005. Accompanying this response is a petition under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136 for extension of time by four (4) months, setting a new time for filing this Appeal Brief of November 30, 2005. A check is enclosed which includes the \$500.00 fee for this Appeal Brief. The Board is also authorized to deduct any other amounts required for this appeal brief and to credit any amounts overpaid to Deposit Account. No. 502264.

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REAL PARTY IN INTEREST - 37 CFR § 41.37(c)(1)(i)

The real party in interest in this appeal is Trilogy Development Group, Inc., the assignee of record.

RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES - 37 CFR § 41.37(c)(1)(ii)

There are no known prior and pending appeals, interferences or judicial proceedings which may be related to, directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

STATUS OF CLAIMS - 37 CFR § 41.37(c)(1)(iii)

Claims 1-7, 9, 11-15, 17, 19, 21-24, 26-40, and 44-49 are pending and stand rejected. Rejected claims 1-7, 9, 11-15, 17, 19, 21-24, 26-40, and 44-49 are the subject of this appeal.

STATUS OF AMENDMENTS - 37 CFR § 41.37(C)(1)(IV)

No amendments have been filed subsequent to the final rejection.

SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER - 37 CFR § 41.37(c)(1)(v)

A concise explanation of the subject matter defined in each of the independent claims and involved in the appeal and each dependent claim argued separately is set forth below. Each means plus function claim is identified below and the structure, material, or acts described in the specification as corresponding to each claimed function is set forth below. Applicant specifically notes that the present invention is defined by the claims and not by specific embodiments set forth in the Detailed Description of the specification.

The independent claims pending in the present application are claims 29, 45, and 46. Independent claim 46 is a means plus function claim.

Claim 29.

In general, claim 29 relates to caching and retrieving of dynamically generated files, wherein the files have parameters that are selectable by a user of a client computer system and the parameters, at least in part, define a state of the file.

Claim 29 relates to a “method of caching and retrieving cached dynamically generated files that each include presentation information characterized by respective presentation states.” Claim 29. “[E]ach dynamically generated file is associated with a file identifier that is derived from state information that describes contents of the associated dynamically generated electronic file.” *Id.* “[T]he file is operable to be provided by an application running on a server computer system to at least one client computer system.” *Id.* Figure 1 of the present application (presented below for convenience) depicts an example network environment having a client computer system 160 coupled to a server 100 through a network 150, such as the Internet. Present Application, p. 5, lines 9-12. The server 100 “includes three applications in addition to web serving functionality: cache manager 110, content production 120, and look-ahead manager 130.” *Id.*, lines 17-18. “Each of cache manager 110, content production 120, and look-ahead manager 130 are coupled to and communicate with file server 140, which typically holds a plurality of files including presentation information files (e.g., HTML and/or XML documents) that are to be made available to users of client computer systems 160.” *Id.*, lines 18-22. The dynamically generated file is discussed below.

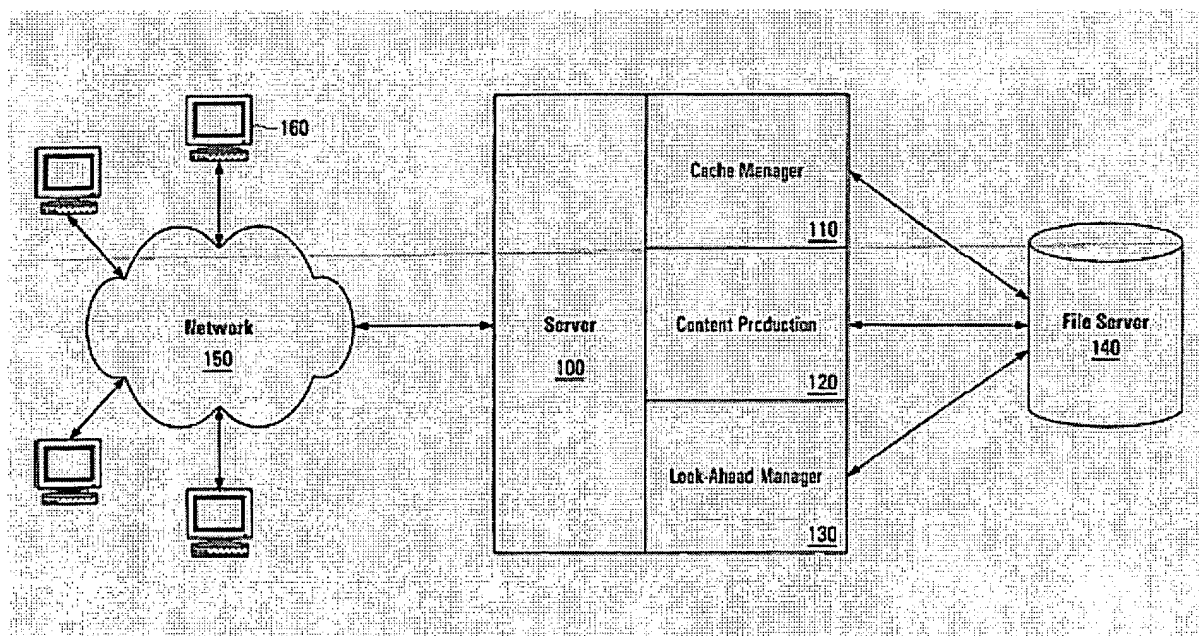


Figure 1

The method of claim 29 further includes “receiving a file request that includes state information based on selections of a user interacting with a web page using at least one client computer system.” Referring to Figure 3, reproduced below for convenience, at 300 the web server “receives a URL or partial URL for a selected subsequent state.” *Id.*, p. 7, lines 26-27. Figure 2, reproduced below for convenience, “illustrates presentation information, or web page 210 displayed by browser software 200 executing on client computer system 160.” *Id.*, lines 29-30. “Web page 210 is illustrative of a web page where a user can make a number of product-related configuration choices.” *Id.*, p. 5, line 30 - p.6, line 2. “Given the configuration options made available to the user via web page 210, [i.e.] two category options 230, five feature 1 options 245, and two feature 2 options (not shown), there are a total of 20 possible combinations of options.” *Id.*, p. 6, lines 19-21. “These different combinations will be used to configure the product, and thus are needed to determine the content of a subsequent web page.” *Id.*, lines 21-23. “Each of those possible combinations is described by a state or presentation state, such as state 1 280, state 2 281, and state N 282.” *Id.*, lines 25-26. “Each state in turn, is described by a computer readable representation, such as partial URL 290.” *Id.*, lines 26-27. “Partial URL 290 includes a filename 292 having a signature that is based on the presentation state, and thus the presentation information stored, in the file and representing the next document to be served when the user’s selections n web page 210 resolve to that particular state.” *Id.*, lines 28-31. “The state signatures [] are used for the filenames associated with presentation information representing the subsequent states.” *Id.*, p. 9, lines 20-21. “[T]he state information for each subsequent state from the state that defines web page 210 can include information about various selections made by the user (e.g. category 1, Feature 1/Option 5, etc.).” *Id.*, p. 7, lines 6-8. “The state information can also include additional information not directly related to the selections made by the user” such as the “version of product configuration options”, software versions, and data versions. *Id.*, lines 8-15.

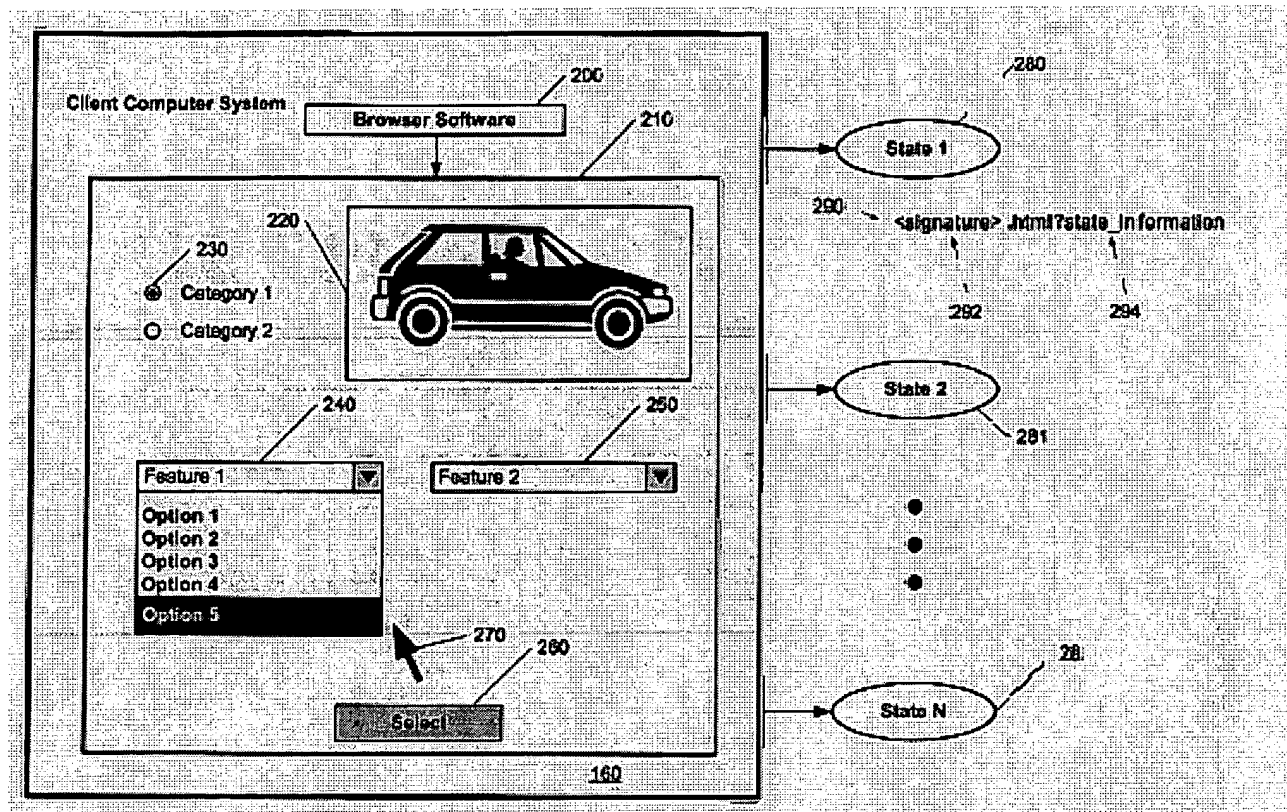


Figure 2

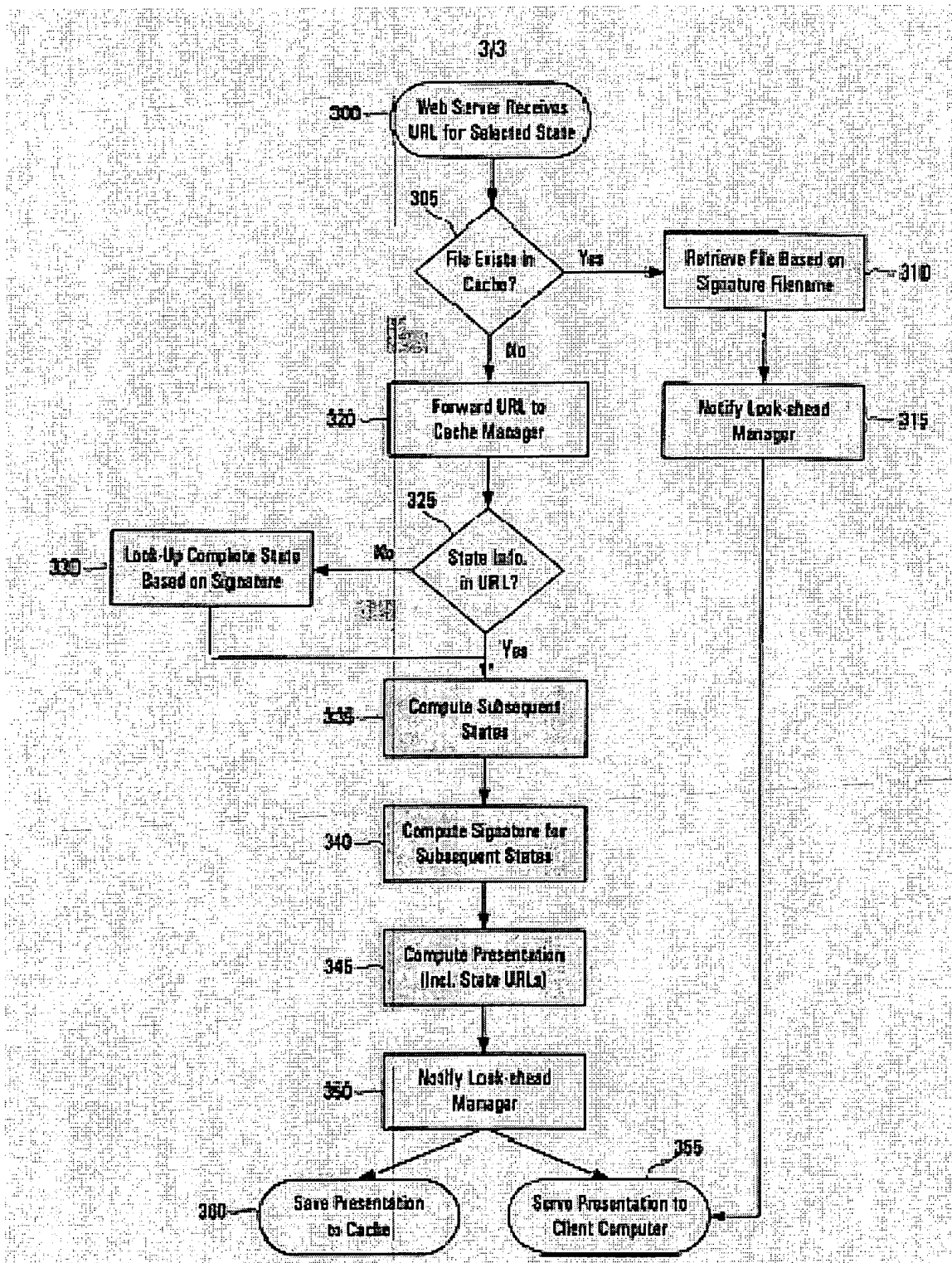


Figure 3

Claim 29 also includes “determining whether the file request identifies one of the cached dynamically generated files.” The server 100 or another process “determines if the file described by the URL exists in the cache, as shown in 305.” *Id.*, p. 7, lines 27-29. Claim 29 also includes “retrieving the dynamically generated file identified by the file request and transmitting the file to the at least one client computer system if the file exists in a cache.” The present application states that “If the file does exist in the cache, it is retrieved at 310, based on the signature file name (e.g. filename 292).” *Id.*, p. 8, lines 6-7. “As was shown in conjunction with Figure 2, state information for subsequent states is encoded in the file describing the state being displayed (e.g., web page 210) and in states requested and retrieved.” *Id.*, lines 9-12.

Claims 29 further includes “computing presentation information based on the information in the file request when a dynamically generated file does not exist in the cache.” The present application states that “When it is determined that the file described by the URL does not exist in the cache, operation proceeds to 320 where some or all of the information contained in the URL is forwarded to cache manager 110.” *Id.*, p. 9, lines 3-5. “In 325, cache manager 110 determines if the state information 294 is included in the URL.” *Id.*, lines 8-9. “In some situations, the amount of state information will be too voluminous to include as a query string URL 290.” *Id.*, lines 9-11. “In those situations, a look-up table maintained by cache manager 110 and indexed by, for example, state signature 292, will be consulted (33) to provide the necessary state information.” *Id.*, lines 11-13.

Claim 29 lastly includes “saving the computed presentation information in a file in the cache, thus creating a dynamically generated file, and transmitting the dynamically generated file to the at least one client computer system.” The present application states that “Based on the state information extracted from the URL in 325, or obtained by look-up in 330, the presentation is computed in 345.” *Id.*, p. 10, lines 8-9. “This process is typically performed by content production 120, and may include one or more interim steps, such as generating XML code and then using a style sheet (e.g., based on the Extensible Stylesheet Language (XSL)) to produce HTML.” *Id.*, lines 9-12. “During this process, URLs (including computed signatures and/or state information) representing the subsequent states are embedded in the presentation information.” *Id.*, lines 14-16. “Finally, the requested file including presentation information is

served to the requesting client computer in 355, and the file including presentation information is saved to the cache in 360.” *Id.*, lines 17-20.

Claim 45.

Claim 45 relates to a “dynamic content caching and retrieval system that facilitates reusability of dynamically generated electronic files” and allows caching and retrieving of dynamically generated files, wherein the files have parameters that are selectable by a user of a client computer system and the parameters, at least in part, define a state of the file.

In addition to a processor and a computer readable medium coupled to the processor, claim 45 includes “dynamically generated electronic files stored in a storage medium, each dynamically generated electronic file includes an identifier that identifies dynamically generated presentation information stored in the file.” Referring to Figure 2, the present application states that “Partial URL 290 includes a filename 292 having a signature that is based on the presentation state, and thus the presentation information stored, in the file and representing the next document to be served when the user’s selections n web page 210 resolve to that particular state.” Present Application, lines 28-31. “The state signatures [] are used for the filenames associated with presentation information representing the subsequent states.” *Id.*, p. 9, lines 20-21. “[T]he state information for each subsequent state from the state that defines web page 210 can include information about various selections made by the user (e.g. category 1, Feature 1/Option 5, etc.).” *Id.*, p. 7, lines 6-8. “The state information can also include additional information not directly related to the selections made by the user” such as the “version of product configuration options”, software versions, and data versions. *Id.*, lines 8-15.

Claim 45 also includes:

a computer readable representation received by the system from a client computer system, the computer readable representation having a presentation state signature based on a presentation state defined, at least in part, by one or more parameters selected by a user interacting with a file displayed by the client computer system, wherein the computer readable representation is useful to identify one of the dynamically generated electronic files in which stored presentation information is associated with the presentation state upon which the signature is based.

Figure 2 “illustrates presentation information, or web page 210 displayed by browser software 200 executing on client computer system 160.” *Id.*, lines 29-30. “Web page 210 is illustrative of a web page where a user can make a number of product-related configuration choices.” *Id.*, p. 5, line 30 - p.6, line 2. “Given the configuration options made available to the user via web page 210, [i.e.] two category options 230, five feature 1 options 245, and two feature 2 options (not shown), there are a total of 20 possible combinations of options.” *Id.*, p. 6, lines 19-21. “These different combinations will be used to configure the product, and thus are needed to determine the content of a subsequent web page.” *Id.*, lines 21-23. “Each of those possible combinations is described by a state or presentation state, such as state 1 280, state 2 281, and state N 282.” *Id.*, lines 25-26. “Each state in turn, is described by a computer readable representation, such as partial URL 290.” *Id.*, lines 26-27.

Claim 45 lastly includes:

wherein the computer readable medium includes a routine executable by the processor to determine if the presentation state signature of the computer readable representation identifies one of the dynamically generated electronic files stored in the memory of the system, to retrieve any identified dynamically generated electronic file, and to serve the retrieved file to the client computer system.

The server 100 or another process “determines if the file described by the URL exists in the cache, as shown in 305.” *Id.*, p. 7, lines 27-29. “If the file does exist in the cache, it is retrieved at 310, based on the signature file name (e.g. filename 292).” *Id.*, p. 8, lines 6-7. “As was shown in conjunction with Figure 2, state information for subsequent states is encoded in the file describing the state being displayed (e.g., web page 210) and in states requested and retrieved.” *Id.*, lines 9-12. “URLs (including computed signatures and/or state information) representing the subsequent states are embedded in the presentation information.” *Id.*, lines 14-16. “Finally, the requested file including presentation information is served to the requesting client computer in 355, and the file including presentation information is saved to the cache in 360.” *Id.*, lines 17-20.

Claim 46.

Claim 45 relates to a “dynamic content caching and retrieval system that facilitates reusability of dynamically generated electronic files” and allows caching and retrieving of dynamically generated files, wherein the files have parameters that are selectable by a user of a client computer system and the parameters, at least in part, define a state of the file.

Claim 46 is a means plus function type claim. The first element of claim 46 is a:

means for caching the dynamically generated electronic files and associating a respective file identifier with each of the dynamically generated electronic files, wherein each file identifier is derived from state information that describes contents of the associated dynamically generated electronic file.

Referring to Figures 1, 2, and 3, the server 100 “includes three applications in addition to web serving functionality: cache manager 110, content production 120, and look-ahead manager 130.” Present Application, p. 5, lines 17-18. “Each of cache manager 110, content production 120, and look-ahead manager 130 are coupled to and communicate with filer server 140, which typically holds a plurality of files including presentation information files (e.g., HTML and/or XML documents) that are to be made available to users of client computer systems 160.” *Id.*, lines 18-22. The present application states that “When it is determined that the file described by the URL [received from a client computer system] does not exist in the cache, operation proceeds to 320 where some or all of the information contained in the URL is forwarded to cache manager 110.” *Id.*, p. 9, lines 3-5. “In 325, cache manager 110 determines if the state information 294 is included in the URL.” *Id.*, lines 8-9. “In some situations, the amount of state information will be too voluminous to include as a query string URL 290.” *Id.*, lines 9-11. “In those situations, a look-up table maintained by cache manager 110 and indexed by, for example, state signature 292, will be consulted (33) to provide the necessary state information.” *Id.*, lines 11-13. “[T]he state information for each subsequent state from the state that defines web page 210 can include information about various selections made by the user (e.g. category 1, Feature 1/Option 5, etc.).” *Id.*, p. 7, lines 6-8. “The state information can also include additional information not directly related to the selections made by the user” such as the “version of product configuration options”, software versions, and data versions. *Id.*, lines 8-15.

The concise explanation of the remaining elements of independent claim 46 follow directly from the explanation of claim 29 in that the remaining elements of claim 46 claim means

that perform the functions of the method of claim 29. Thus, the functions of each remaining means plus function element of claim 46 are illustratively set forth in the description of claim 29. Every means plus function and structure and acts described in the specification corresponding to each claimed function of claim 46 is set forth with reference to the specification in Table 1 below.

Means Plus Function Element	Element(s)	Specification and Figure References
means for caching the dynamically generated electronic files and associating a respective file identifier with each of the dynamically generated electronic files, wherein each file identifier is derived from state information that describes contents of the associated dynamically generated electronic file;	Cache manager 110, look-ahead manager 130, and operation 360 based upon web page 210, states 280, 281, and 282, and partial URL 290.	Figures 1, 2, and 3; Page 5, lines 9-22; Page 6, line 19-page 7, line 24; Page 9, lines 3-20.
means for receiving a file request that includes state information based on selections of a user interacting with a web page using at least one client computer system;	Server 100 and operation 300 with selections based upon web page 210, states 280, 281, and 282, and partial URL 290.	Figures 1, 2, and 3; Page 5, lines 5-9; Page 5, lines 17-18; Page 5, line 30-page 7, line 15; Page 9, lines 20-21.
means for determining whether the file request identifies one of the cached dynamically generated electronic files;	Server 100, cache manager 110, file server 140 and/or look-ahead manager 130, and operation 305.	Figures 1 and 3; Page 7, line 27-page 8, line 5; Page 8, lines 13-31; Page 10, line 21-page 11, line 8.
means for retrieving the dynamically generated electronic file identified by the file request and transmitting the file to the at least one client computer system if the file exists in a cache;	Content production 120, look-ahead manager 130, and operations 310, 315, and 355.	Figures 1 and 3; Page 5, lines 17-26; Page 8, lines 6-31

Means Plus Function Element	Element(s)	Specification and Figure References
means for computing presentation information based on the information in the file request when a dynamically generated file does not exist in the cache;	Content production 120 and operations 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, and 350.	Figures 1 and 3; Page 9, line 3-page 10, line 20
means for saving the computed presentation information in a file in the cache, thus creating a dynamically generated file, and transmitting the dynamically generated file to the at least one client computer system.	Server 100, cache manager 110, and operation 360.	Figures 1 and 3; Page 10, lines 17-20.

TABLE 1

Dependent Claim 47.

Dependent claim 47 relates to:

The dynamic content caching and retrieval system of claim 45 wherein the one or more parameters selected by a user include configuration options selections for one or more configurable products for display in accordance with the associated dynamically generated electronic file.

“Web page 210 is illustrative of a web page where a user can make a number of product-related configuration choices.” Present Application, p. 5, line 30 - p.6, line 2. “Given the configuration options made available to the user via web page 210, [i.e.] two category options 230, five feature 1 options 245, and two feature 2 options (not shown), there are a total of 20 possible combinations of options.” *Id.*, p. 6, lines 19-21. “These different combinations will be used to configure the product, and thus are needed to determine the content of a subsequent web page.” *Id.*, lines 21-23. “Each of those possible combinations is described by a state or presentation state, such as state 1 280, state 2 281, and state N 282.” *Id.*, lines 25-26. “Each

state in turn, is described by a computer readable representation, such as partial URL 290.” *Id.*, lines 26-27. “Partial URL 290 includes a filename 292 having a signature that is based on the presentation state, and thus the presentation information stored, in the file and representing the next document to be served when the user’s selections n web page 210 resolve to that particular state.” *Id.*, lines 28-31. “The state signatures [] are used for the filenames associated with presentation information representing the subsequent states.” *Id.*, p. 9, lines 20-21. “[T]he state information for each subsequent state from the state that defines web page 210 can include information about various selections made by the user (e.g. category 1, Feature 1/Option 5, etc.).” *Id.*, p. 7, lines 6-8.

Dependent Claim 48.

Dependent claim 48 relates to:

The method of claim 29 wherein the selections of the user interacting with the web page include configuration options selections for one or more configurable products for display in accordance with the associated dynamically generated electronic file.

“Web page 210 is illustrative of a web page where a user can make a number of product-related configuration choices.” Present Application, p. 5, line 30 - p.6, line 2. “Given the configuration options made available to the user via web page 210, [i.e.] two category options 230, five feature 1 options 245, and two feature 2 options (not shown), there are a total of 20 possible combinations of options.” *Id.*, p. 6, lines 19-21. “These different combinations will be used to configure the product, and thus are needed to determine the content of a subsequent web page.” *Id.*, lines 21-23. “Each of those possible combinations is described by a state or presentation state, such as state 1 280, state 2 281, and state N 282.” *Id.*, lines 25-26. “Each state in turn, is described by a computer readable representation, such as partial URL 290.” *Id.*, lines 26-27. “Partial URL 290 includes a filename 292 having a signature that is based on the presentation state, and thus the presentation information stored, in the file and representing the next document to be served when the user’s selections n web page 210 resolve to that particular state.” *Id.*, lines 28-31. “The state signatures [] are used for the filenames associated with presentation information representing the subsequent states.” *Id.*, p. 9, lines 20-21. “[T]he state information for each subsequent state from the state that defines web page 210 can include

information about various selections made by the user (e.g. category 1, Feature 1/Option 5, etc.).” *Id.*, p. 7, lines 6-8.

Dependent Claim 49.

Dependent claim 49 relates to:

The dynamic content caching and retrieval system of claim 45 wherein the one or more parameters selected by a user interacting with a file displayed by the client computer system include configuration options selections for one or more configurable products for display in accordance with the dynamically generated electronic file.

“Web page 210 is illustrative of a web page where a user can make a number of product-related configuration choices.” Present Application, p. 5, line 30 - p.6, line 2. “Given the configuration options made available to the user via web page 210, [i.e.] two category options 230, five feature 1 options 245, and two feature 2 options (not shown), there are a total of 20 possible combinations of options.” *Id.*, p. 6, lines 19-21. “These different combinations will be used to configure the product, and thus are needed to determine the content of a subsequent web page.” *Id.*, lines 21-23. “Each of those possible combinations is described by a state or presentation state, such as state 1 280, state 2 281, and state N 282.” *Id.*, lines 25-26. “Each state in turn, is described by a computer readable representation, such as partial URL 290.” *Id.*, lines 26-27. “Partial URL 290 includes a filename 292 having a signature that is based on the presentation state, and thus the presentation information stored, in the file and representing the next document to be served when the user’s selections n web page 210 resolve to that particular state.” *Id.*, lines 28-31. “The state signatures [] are used for the filenames associated with presentation information representing the subsequent states.” *Id.*, p. 9, lines 20-21. “[T]he state information for each subsequent state from the state that defines web page 210 can include information about various selections made by the user (e.g. category 1, Feature 1/Option 5, etc.).” *Id.*, p. 7, lines 6-8.

GROUND OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL - 37 CFR § 41.37(c)(1)(vi)

Ground I: Claims 1-7, 9, 11-15, 17, 19, 21-24, 26-40, and 44-49 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,038,601 issued to Lambert (hereinafter “*Lambert*”) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,185,608 issued to Hon et al. (hereinafter “*Hon*”).

Ground II: Claims 34-35 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,038,601 issued to Lambert et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,006,264 issued to Colby et al. (hereinafter “*Colby*”).

Ground III: Claims 14, 15, and 32 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,038,601 issued to Lambert et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,289,358 issued to Mattis et al. (hereinafter “*Mattis*”).

ARGUMENT - 37 CFR § 41.37(c)(1)(vii)

Ground I.

Applicant addresses the rejection of independent claims 29, 45, and 46 in the order addressed by the 11/30/2004 Final Office Action, i.e. claim 45, 29, and lastly 46.

To establish obviousness based on a combination of elements disclosed in the prior art or a modification of the prior art, there must be some motivation, suggestion or teaching of the desirability of making the claimed invention. *See In re Dance*, 160 F.3d 1339, 48 USPQ2d 1635, 1637 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Gordon*, 733 F.2d 900, 221 USPQ 1125, 1127 (Fed. Cir. 1984). The motivation, suggestion or teaching may come explicitly from statements in the prior art, the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, or, in some cases, the nature of the problem to be solved. *In re Dembiczak*, 175 F.3d 994, 998, 50 USPQ2d 1614, 1617 (Fed. Cir. 1999). Broad conclusory statements standing alone are not “evidence” of obviousness. *Id.* Additionally, hindsight is an impermissible basis for establishing a prima facie case of obviousness. *W.L. Gore & Assocs. v. Garlock, Inc.*, 721 F.2d 1540, 1551, 220 USPQ 303, 312-13 (Fed. Cir. 1983). To prevent a hindsight-based obviousness analysis, the Federal Circuit has clearly established that the relevant inquiry for determining the scope and content of the prior art is whether there is a reason, suggestion, or motivation in the prior art or elsewhere that would have led one of ordinary skill in the art to select and modify *Lambert* in accordance with *Hon* so as to render the present invention obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103. *See Ruiz v. A.B. Chance Co.*, 234 F.3d 654, 665, 57 USPQ2d 1161, 1167 (Fed. Cir. 2000).

Applicant respectfully submits that the Examiner has overextended the teachings of *Lambert* and *Hon* and has not given weight to the entirety of each claim element.

Claim 45.

Applicant respectfully submits that the *arguably* relevant teachings and suggestions of *Lambert* relate to caching of static web pages and contain no teachings or suggestions relating to “a dynamic content caching and retrieval system” as recited by claim 45, “a method of caching and retrieving cached dynamically generated files” as recited by claim 29, or “a dynamic content caching and retrieval system” as recited by claim 46. (emphasis added). **The Examiner admits that “*Lambert* does not explicitly disclose *dynamically generated files* as being cached.” Office Action 11/30/2004, p. 3, last paragraph.**

Regarding caching static documents, the *Background* section of the present application states, “one technique to make delivery of static documents more efficient is to implement a web cache.” *Present Application*, p. 2, lns. 19-20. “Such systems work well when the documents are relatively static.” *Id.*, lns. 22-23. (emphasis added).

However, the *Background* section also points out that dynamic content production is distinct from static documents. “As a web site content becomes more sophisticated, it becomes more difficult to maintain high levels of performance.” *Id.*, lns. 24-25. “If, on an opening web page, the user selects several product options, a subsequent web page can be very different, depending upon the options selected.” *Id.*, lns. 27-29. “To accommodate this kind of flexibility, many web pages [] are only created by applications running on or in conjunction with the web server computer system after a user has made a specific request.” *Id.* p.2, ln. 29 – p. 3, ln. 2.

Although traditional caching systems, such as the system in *Lambert*, may work well for static web pages, “traditional web page caching systems are ineffective when the web page content is dynamic.” *Id.*, lns. 4-5.

The Examiner primarily relies upon the teachings of *Lambert* and cites *Hon* merely for the proposition that:

the use and advantages for caching dynamic content is well known to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made as evidenced by the teachings of *Hon*. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement *Hon*’s use of the caching server caching the dynamic content a user has requested and saving it in a file for later use as *Lambert* discloses caching pages a client will potentially access and to

utilize the advantages of *Hon*'s system of having different files stored in the cache for different groups of people would fulfill *Lambert*'s goal of having pre-fetched content. Office Action 11/30/2004, p.3 last paragraph-p.4 first paragraph.

For completeness, Applicant has provided a brief overview of *Hon*'s teachings. *Hon* teaches that a:

system consists of data storage connected to the server, a converter program in the server for transforming data from the data storage into transmissible form, such as HTML, for display on the client machine, a cache on the server for storing one or more copies of the transformed data in transmissible form, and means in the server for checking the cache for a copy of the transformed data in transmissible form before activating the converter program on receiving a request for data transmission from the client. *Hon*, col. 3, lns. 23-33.

Hon also teaches the addition of a "significance", which is an additional parameter that affects the file names **of the cached files** (not a computer readable representation received from a client computer system). *Hon* states that example "significance" is a distribution of shopper groups with Gold, Silver, and Platinum levels. *Id.*, col. 5, lns. 16-39. Thus, *Hon* teaches file names that correspond to particular merchants, categories, products, and "significances".

Even if the Examiner's combination of *Lambert* and *Hon* is correct under 35 U.S.C. § 103, claim 45 does not relate merely to the distinct technological area of *dynamic* content caching, claim 45 also relates to *dynamically* generated files that allow a user to interact with the file and select one or more parameters that, at least in part, define a presentation state of the file. More specifically, claim 45 recites in part:

a computer readable representation received by the system from a client computer system, the computer readable representation having a presentation state signature **based on** a presentation state defined, at least in part, by one or more parameters **selected by a user interacting with a file displayed by the client computer system**, wherein the computer readable representation is useful to identify one of the dynamically generated electronic files in which stored presentation information is **associated with the presentation state** upon which the signature is based.

The Examiner identifies a URL address within the static page of *Lambert* and selectable by the user as teaching the above element of claim 45. *Lambert* teaches that "a [child] page [is]

reachable via URL from a “parent page””. *Lambert*, col. 15, lines 62-63. *Lambert* teaches that a “lookahead algorithm works by analyzing child links of the initial page, and then recursing on the pages pointed to by each child link.” *Id.*, col. 15, lines 62-65.

Applicant respectfully submits that the “URL” in *Lambert* is simply a link in a parent web page that allows a user to reach a child page, i.e. “a [child] page [is] reachable via URL from a “parent page””. *Lambert*, col. 15, lines 62-63. When the URL is selected by the user, *Lambert* in combination with *Hon* arguably teach that the URL is, thus, a “computer readable representation” received from a client computer system useful to identify a cached, dynamically generated electronic file. However, since the “URL” must be the computer readable representation, *Lambert* and *Hon* fail to teach that the URL is more than simply a link and includes “a presentation state signature based on a presentation state defined, at least in part, by one or more parameters selected by a user interacting with a file displayed by the client computer system” as required by Claim 45.

Alternatively, the Examiner could argue that the URL is the parameter selected by the user interacting with the file. Claim 45 states that the “presentation state [is] defined, at least in part by one or more parameters selected by a user interacting with a file displayed by the client computer system.” Claim 45. Applicant respectfully submits that a URL, which is a link to a web page, does not define, even in part, a presentation state upon which a presentation state signature is based as required by Claim 45. For the URL to be the parameter selected by the user, the computer readable representation would have to be the presentation state signature, the presentation state signature would have to be the presentation state, and the presentation state would have to be the parameter selected by the user. This interpretation reads out all distinct meanings in the distinct terms.

Applicant respectfully submits that the above arguments are sufficient demonstrate that the Examiner has failed to make a *prima facie* case of obviousness. However, Applicant submits that the Examiner has further failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness based upon the further requirement of claim 45 that “each dynamically generated electronic file includes an identifier that identifies dynamically generated presentation information stored in the file.” In paragraph 4 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejects claim 45 in part by stating that:

generated electronic files stored in a storage medium, each generated electronic file included an identifier that identifies generated presentation information stored in the file (e.g. the ICEXPiRE tag included in the file)(at least col. 12, lines 38-60; col. 13, lines 30-45).

Lambert includes teachings regarding mechanisms used for file expiration control such as the ICEXPiRE tag. The ICEXPiRE tag is included as meta-data in a stored file to indicate an expiration data of the file. The ICEXPiRE tag specifically relates to “meta-data expiration control automatic expiration control.” *Lambert*, col. 12, lns. 66-67. Claim 45 states that “each dynamically generated electronic file includes an identifier that identifies dynamically generated presentation information stored in the file.” The ICEXPiRE “tag has four attributes, two of which control lookup behavior and the remaining of which define the expiration date.” *Lambert*, col. 13, lines 43-45. The “HOST attribute defines a host name to which the expiration applies.” *Id.*, lines 49-50. “Each regular expression is specified with the REGEXP attribute.” *Id.*, lines 57-58. “Once the correct host is found, the server can travel through the set of ICEXPiRE regular expressions that apply to that host, until a match is found.” *Id.*, lines 54-57. “Once a match is found, the expiration control attributes in the tag are applied to the matching URL.” *Id.*, lines 58-60.

Applicant respectfully submits that the ICEXPiRE tag does not identify “generated presentation information stored in the file” as required by claim 45. Applicant submits that the ICEXPiRE tag only identifies “URLs” that match a specific host and regular expression. The ICEXPiRE tag does not identify “generated presentation information in the file”. Claim 45. To argue otherwise is to argue that a “URL” is the same as “generated presentation information in the file”. *Id.* A URL simply identifies a file and is not “**generated presentation information in the file**”. *Id.*

Furthermore, since *Lambert* in combination with *Hon* fails to teach a “presentation state signature”, *Lambert* in combination with *Hon* also must fail to teach or suggest that the ““dynamically generated electronic files” have stored “presentation information” and “the stored presentation information is associated with the presentation state upon which the signature is based.” Claim 45.

Claim 29.

Initially, in the 11/30/04 Office Action, page 17, the Examiner refused to give any patentable weight to “each dynamically generated file is associated with a file identifier that is derived from state information that describes contents of the associated dynamically generated electronic file” because the foregoing phrase is in the preamble. Claim 29. Applicant respectfully submits that this is legal error.

The preamble of claim 29 recites in part, “A method of caching and retrieving cached dynamically generated files that each include presentation information characterized by respective presentation states, wherein each dynamically generated file is associated with a file identifier that is derived from state information that describes contents of the associated dynamically generated electronic file.” The second element of claim 29 recites “determining whether the file request identifies one of the cached dynamically generated files.”

As stated in the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP) § 2111.02, “The determination of whether a preamble limits a claim is made on a case-by-case basis in light of the facts in each case; there is no litmus test defining when a preamble limits the scope of a claim. *Catalina Mktg. Int'l v. Coolsavings.com, Inc.*, 289 F.3d 801, 808, 62 USPQ2d 1781, 1785 (Fed. Cir. 2002). “If the claim preamble, when read in the context of the entire claim, recites limitations of the claim, or, if the claim preamble is ‘necessary to give life, meaning, and vitality’ to the claim, then the claim preamble should be construed as if in the balance of the claim.” *Pitney Bowes, Inc. v. Hewlett-Packard Co.*, 182 F.3d 1298, 1305, 51 USPQ2d 1161, 1165-66 (Fed. Cir. 1999). Any terminology in the preamble that limits the structure of the claimed invention must be treated as a claim limitation. MPEP, § 2111.02 (I).

Applicant respectfully submits that the antecedent basis for “the cached dynamically generated files” is clearly in the preamble, that the reference to “the cached dynamically generated files” in the body of the claim clearly imports the limitations of the cached “dynamically generated files” from the preamble into the body of the claim. Applicant also respectfully submits that “wherein each dynamically generated file is associated with a file identifier that is derived from state information that describes contents of the associated dynamically generated electronic file” is not a statement of intended use or purpose. Therefore,

Applicant respectfully submits that “wherein each dynamically generated file is associated with a file identifier that is derived from state information that describes contents of the associated dynamically generated electronic file” must be given patentable weight.

Claim 29 relates to “A method of caching and retrieving cached dynamically generated files that each include presentation information characterized by respective presentation states.” Claim 29.

Lambert teaches that “a [child] page [is] reachable via URL from a “parent page””. *Lambert*, col. 15, lines 62-63. As cited by the Examiner, *Lambert* also teaches that “Web browser 100 then sends an HTTP request to a remote caching server 204.” *Id.*, col. 5, lines 55-56. “In response, caching server 204 either retrieves cached content from cache 300 or sends an HTTP request via the Internet to a publisher's machine to retrieve non-cached content.” *Id.*, lines 56-60.

Applicant respectfully submits that *Lambert* in combination with *Hon* fails to teach “receiving a file request that includes state information based on selections of a user interacting with a web page using at least one client computer system.” Claim 29. Applicant respectfully submits that the “URL” in *Lambert* is simply a link in a parent web page that allows a user to reach a child page, i.e. “a [child] page [is] reachable via URL from a “parent page””. *Lambert*, col. 15, lines 62-63. Applicant respectfully submits that a “URL” is not “a file request that includes state information based on selections of a user interacting with a web page.” *Id.* The URL represents an address of a file and does not include “state information” in general and specifically does not include “state information based on selections of a user interacting with a web page.” *Id.* *Lambert* also does not teach that the “HTTP request” includes “state information based on selections of a user interacting with a web page.” *Id.*

Additionally, Applicant respectfully submits that fails to teach “determining whether the file request identifies one of the cached dynamically generated files”, “wherein each dynamically generated file is associated with a file identifier that is derived from state information that describes contents of the associated dynamically generated electronic file.” *Id.* Because the Examiner ascribed no patentable weight to the preamble, the Examiner has provided no references, alone or in combination, that teach each dynamically generated file is associated with

a file identifier that is derived from state information that describes contents of the associated dynamically generated electronic file.” *Id.*

Claim 46.

Claim 46 relates to “A dynamic content caching and retrieval system that facilitates reusability of cached dynamically generated electronic files.” Claim 46.

Lambert teaches that “a [child] page [is] reachable via URL from a “parent page””. *Lambert*, col. 15, lines 62-63. As cited by the Examiner, *Lambert* also teaches that “Web browser 100 then sends an HTTP request to a remote caching server 204.” *Id.*, col. 5, lines 55-56. “In response, caching server 204 either retrieves cached content from cache 300 or sends an HTTP request via the Internet to a publisher's machine to retrieve non-cached content.” *Id.*, lines 56-60.

Applicant respectfully submits that *Lambert* in combination with *Hon* fails to teach “means for caching the dynamically generated electronic files and associating a respective file identifier with each of the dynamically generated electronic files, wherein each file identifier is derived from state information that describes contents of the associated dynamically generated electronic file.” Claim 46. The Examiner failed to recite any teachings in any references against the foregoing element of claim 46.

As stated with respect to claim 29, Applicant respectfully submits that the “URL” in *Lambert* is simply a link in a parent web page that allows a user to reach a child page, i.e. “a [child] page [is] reachable via URL from a “parent page””. *Lambert*, col. 15, lines 62-63. Applicant respectfully submits that a “URL” is not a “a file request that includes state information based on selections of a user interacting with a web page” using at least one client computer system” as required by claim 46. Claim 46. The URL represents an address of a file and does not include “state information” in general and specifically does not include “state information based on selections of a user interacting with a web page.” *Id.* *Lambert* in combination with *Hon* does not teach that the “HTTP request” includes “state information based on selections of a user interacting with a web page.” *Id.*

Additionally, Applicant respectfully submits that *Lambert* in combination with *Hon* fails to teach or suggest “means for determining whether the file request identifies one of the cached dynamically generated files”, “wherein each file identifier [associated with a dynamically generated electronic file] is derived from state information that describes contents of the associated dynamically generated electronic file.” *Id.* The Examiner cited *Lambert*, col. 5, lines 55-60 (quoted above). However, Applicant respectfully submits that *Lambert* in combination with *Hon* does not teach that the “HTTP request” includes “state information based on selections of a user interacting with a web page using at least one client computer system.” *Id.*

Dependent Claim 47.

Claim 47 relates to the “dynamic content caching and retrieval system of claim 45 wherein the one or more parameters selected by a user include configuration options selections for one or more configurable products for display in accordance with the associated dynamically generated electronic file.” The Examiner cites *Lambert*, col. 20, lines 43-67 and col. 16, lines 28-39 and *Hon*, col. 5, lines 26-58 and col. 2, lines 58-67. The configurations taught by *Lambert* and *Hon* refer to files that are configured on the server differently relative to each other. Thus, the ‘configurations’ referred to by *Lambert* and *Hon* do not teach or suggest “one or more parameters selected by a user [interacting with a file displayed by the client computer system that] include configuration options selections for one or more configurable products.” Claims 45 and 47.

Dependent Claim 48.

Claim 48 relates to the “method of claim 29 wherein the selections of the user interacting with the web page include configuration options selections for one or more configurable products for display in accordance with the associated dynamically generated electronic file.” The Examiner cites *Lambert*, col. 20, lines 43-67 and col. 16, lines 28-39 and *Hon*, col. 5, lines 26-58 and col. 2, lines 58-67. The configurations taught by *Lambert* and *Hon* refer to files that are configured on the server differently relative to each other. Thus, the ‘configurations’ referred to by *Lambert* and *Hon* do not teach or suggest that “the selections of the user interacting with the web page include configuration options selections for one or more configurable products.” Claim 48.

Dependent Claim 49.

Claim 49 relates to the “dynamic content caching and retrieval system of claim 45 wherein the one or more parameters selected by a user interacting with a file displayed by the client computer system include configuration options selections for one or more configurable products for display in accordance with the dynamically generated electronic file.” The Examiner cites *Lambert*, col. 20, lines 43-67 and col. 16, lines 28-39 and *Hon*, col. 5, lines 26-58 and col. 2, lines 58-67. The configurations taught by *Lambert* and *Hon* refer to files that are configured on the server differently relative to each other. Thus, the ‘configurations’ referred to by *Lambert* and *Hon* do not teach, suggest, or relate to “one or more parameters selected by a user interacting with a file displayed by the client computer system include configuration options selections for one or more configurable products for display in accordance with the dynamically generated electronic file.” Claim 49.

Ground II.

Claims 34-35 depend directly or indirectly from claim 29. Applicant respectfully submits that claims 34-35 are allowable for at least the same reasons claim 29.

Ground III.

Claims 14, 15, and 32 depend directly or indirectly from claim 45. Applicant respectfully submits that claims 14, 15, and 32 are allowable for at least the same reasons claim 45.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, Applicant respectfully submits that Claims 1-7, 9, 11-15, 17, 19, 21-24, 26-40, and 44-49 are allowable. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner's rejection be overturned and the present application be allowed to issue.

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as First Class Mail in an envelope addressed to: Mail Stop Fee Amendment, Commissioner for Patents, PO Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, on November 30, 2005.



Attorney for Applicant(s)

11-30-2005

Date of Signature

Respectfully submitted,



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CLAIMS APPENDIX - 37 CFR § 41.37(c)(1)(viii)

1 1. (Previously presented) The dynamic content caching and retrieval system of
2 claim 45 further comprising:

3 a subsequent presentation state computation routine operable to cause at least one
4 subsequent presentation state to be computed based on the presentation state
5 signature; and

6 a presentation state signature computation routine operable to determine a presentation
7 state signature for one or more subsequent presentation states.

1 2. (Previously presented) The dynamic content caching and retrieval system of
2 claim 45 wherein the subsequent presentation state computation routine and the presentation
3 state signature computation routine are encoded in the computer readable medium as instructions
4 executable on the processor, and the computer readable medium being one of a magnetic storage
5 medium, an optical storage medium, and a communications medium conveying signals encoding
6 the instructions.

1 3. (Previously presented) The dynamic content caching and retrieval system of
2 claim 45 wherein at least a portion of the presentation information is encoded in a markup
3 language.

1 4. (Previously presented) The dynamic content caching and retrieval system of claim
2 3 wherein the markup language is one of Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) and Extensible
3 Markup Language (XML).

1 5. (Previously presented) The dynamic content caching and retrieval system of claim
2 1 further comprising a presentation information computation routine operable to compute
3 subsequent presentation information based upon the at least one subsequent presentation state.

1 6. (Previously presented) The dynamic content caching and retrieval system of claim
2 45 further comprising:

3 a plurality of additional computer readable representations from one or more client
4 computer systems, each of the computer readable representations having a

5 presentation state signature based on a presentation state defined, at least in part,
6 by one or more parameters selected by a user interacting with a file displayed by
7 one of the client computer systems that are useful to identify one of the
8 dynamically generated electronic files in which stored presentation information is
9 associated with the presentation state upon which the signature is based;
10 wherein the routine is further executable by the processor to determine if the presentation
11 state signatures of the computer readable representations identify one of the
12 dynamically generated electronic files stored in the memory of the system,
13 retrieving the described dynamically generated electronic files, and serving the
14 retrieved files to the client computer system from which the computer readable
15 representation was received.

1 7. (Previously presented) The dynamic content caching and retrieval system of claim
2 6 further comprising:

3 a subsequent presentation state computation routine operable to cause at least one
4 subsequent presentation state to be computed based on each presentation state
5 signature; and
6 a presentation state signature computation routine operable to determine a presentation
7 state signature for each subsequent presentation state.

1 8. (Canceled).

1 9. (Previously presented) The dynamic content caching and retrieval system of claim
2 1 wherein the computer readable representation is a universal resource locator that includes a
3 filename and state information for one of the dynamically generated electronic files.

1 10. (Canceled).

1 11. (Previously presented) The dynamic content caching and retrieval system of claim
2 45 further comprising a file cache operable to store the dynamically generated electronic files.

1 12. (Previously presented) The dynamic content caching and retrieval system of claim
2 11 wherein the file cache is a file server computer system.

1 13. (Previously presented) The dynamic content caching and retrieval system of claim
2 45 wherein the presentation state signature computation routine uses a hashing function to
3 determine the presentation state signature.

1 14. (Previously presented) The dynamic content caching and retrieval system of claim
2 13 wherein the hashing function is a one-way hashing function.

1 15. (Previously presented) The dynamic content caching and retrieval system of claim
2 14 wherein the one-way hashing function is one of Snefru, N-Hash, MD5, Secure Hash
3 Algorithm (SHA), RIPE-MD, and HAVAL.

1 16. (Canceled).

1 17. (Previously presented) The dynamic content caching and retrieval system of claim
2 6 wherein each computer readable representation is a Universal Resource Locator (URL)
3 comprising the presentation state signature based on the presentation state.

1 18. (Canceled).

1 19. (Previously presented) The dynamic content caching and retrieval system of claim
2 45 wherein the computer readable medium further includes state information that at least one
3 subsequent presentation state includes version information of the file displayed by the client
4 computer system.

1 20. (Canceled).

1 21. (Previously presented) The dynamic content caching and retrieval system of claim
2 1 further comprising a file cache and a look-ahead manager, the look-ahead manager operable to
3 perform at least one of:

4 determining if the file cache includes a dynamically generated electronic file having
5 presentation information characterized by the presentation state signature for one
6 or more subsequent presentation states; and
7 causing a presentation information computation routine to compute subsequent
8 presentation information based upon one or more subsequent presentation states.

1 22. (Previously presented) The dynamic content caching and retrieval system of claim
2 21 wherein the determining if the file cache includes a dynamically generated electronic file
3 includes searching the file cache for a file having a filename including the presentation state
4 signature from the computer readable representation.

1 23. (Previously presented) The dynamic content caching and retrieval system of claim
2 45 further comprising a web server application operable to receive the computer readable
3 representation and to serve the retrieved file to the client computer system.

1 24. (Previously presented) The dynamic content caching and retrieval system of claim
2 45 wherein the routine comprises a web server application.

1 25. (Canceled).

1 26. (Previously presented) The dynamic content caching and retrieval system of claim
2 45 wherein the client computer system is one of a plurality of interconnected client computer
3 systems operating in a distributed computing environment and coupled to a server computer
4 system.

1 27. (Previously presented) The dynamic content caching and retrieval system of claim
2 26 wherein the plurality of interconnected client computer systems and the server computer
3 system are coupled via a network.

1 28. (Previously presented) The dynamic content caching and retrieval system of claim
2 27 wherein the network is the Internet and each of the files are web pages.

1 29. (Previously presented) A method of caching and retrieving cached dynamically
2 generated files that each include presentation information characterized by respective
3 presentation states, wherein each dynamically generated file is associated with a file identifier
4 that is derived from state information that describes contents of the associated dynamically
5 generated electronic file and the file is operable to be provided by an application running on a
6 server computer system to at least one client computer system, the method comprising:

7 receiving a file request that includes state information based on selections of a user
8 interacting with a web page using at least one client computer system;

9 determining whether the file request identifies one of the cached dynamically generated
10 files;
11 retrieving the dynamically generated file identified by the file request and transmitting
12 the file to the at least one client computer system if the file exists in a cache;
13 computing presentation information based on the information in the file request when a
14 dynamically generated file does not exist in the cache; and
15 saving the computed presentation information in a file in the cache, thus creating a
16 dynamically generated file, and transmitting the dynamically generated file to the
17 at least one client computer system.

1 30. (Original) The method of claim 29 wherein the file request includes at least one of
2 a filename based on the first state, and first state information.

1 31. (Previously presented) The method of claim 29 wherein the file request includes a
2 filename computed from the information based on selections by a user interacting with a web
3 page using a hash function.

1 32. (Previously presented) The method of claim 3 wherein the hash function is a one-
2 way hash function.

1 33. (Original) The method of claim 29 wherein the file request is a URL.

1 34. (Previously presented) The method of claim 29 wherein the determining whether
2 the file request identifies one of the cached dynamically generated files further comprises
3 monitoring for a file not found error, and computing the presentation information when a file not
4 found error occurs.

1 35. (Original) The method of claim 34 wherein the file not found error is an HTTP
2 error 404.

1 36. (Previously presented) The method of claim 29 wherein the computing
2 presentation information further comprises:
3 computing at least one subsequent state based on the selections by a user interacting with
4 a web page;

5 computing a signature of the at least one subsequent state based on at least one
6 subsequent state; and
7 including the signature of the at least one subsequent state and the at least one subsequent
8 state in the presentation information.

1 37. (Original) The method of claim 29 encoded in a computer readable medium as
2 instructions executable on a processor, the computer readable medium being one of a magnetic
3 storage medium, an optical storage medium, and a communications medium conveying signals
4 encoding the instructions.

1 38. (Previously presented) Dynamically generated files created in accordance with the
2 method of claim 29.

1 39. (Previously presented) The dynamically generated files of claim 38 wherein at
2 least a portion of the presentation information of each dynamically generated file is encoded in a
3 markup language.

1 40. (Original) The file of claim 39 wherein the markup language is one of Hypertext
2 Markup Language (HTML) and Extensible Markup Language (XML).

1 41-43. (Canceled).

1 44. (Previously presented) The dynamically generated files of claim 38 wherein the
2 web page is a product configuration web page and the file request is a Universal Resource
3 Locator (URL) that includes state information comprising information based on user
4 configuration selections.

1 45. (Previously presented) A dynamic content caching and retrieval system that
2 facilitates reusability of dynamically generated electronic files, the system comprising:
3 a processor;
4 a computer readable medium coupled to the processor;
5 dynamically generated electronic files stored in a storage medium, each dynamically
6 generated electronic file includes an identifier that identifies dynamically
7 generated presentation information stored in the file; and

a computer readable representation received by the system from a client computer system, the computer readable representation having a presentation state signature based on a presentation state defined, at least in part, by one or more parameters selected by a user interacting with a file displayed by the client computer system, wherein the computer readable representation is useful to identify one of the dynamically generated electronic files in which stored presentation information is associated with the presentation state upon which the signature is based; wherein the computer readable medium includes a routine executable by the processor to determine if the presentation state signature of the computer readable representation identifies one of the dynamically generated electronic files stored in the memory of the system, to retrieve any identified dynamically generated electronic file, and to serve the retrieved file to the client computer system.

46. (Previously presented) A dynamic content caching and retrieval system that facilitates reusability of cached dynamically generated electronic files, the system comprising:

- means for caching the dynamically generated electronic files and associating a respective file identifier with each of the dynamically generated electronic files, wherein each file identifier is derived from state information that describes contents of the associated dynamically generated electronic file;
- means for receiving a file request that includes state information based on selections of a user interacting with a web page using at least one client computer system;
- means for determining whether the file request identifies one of the cached dynamically generated electronic files;
- means for retrieving the dynamically generated electronic file identified by the file request and transmitting the file to the at least one client computer system if the file exists in a cache;
- means for computing presentation information based on the information in the file request when a dynamically generated file does not exist in the cache; and
- means for saving the computed presentation information in a file in the cache, thus creating a dynamically generated file, and transmitting the dynamically generated file to the at least one client computer system.

1 47. (Previously presented) The dynamic content caching and retrieval system of claim
2 45 wherein the one or more parameters selected by a user include configuration options
3 selections for one or more configurable products for display in accordance with the associated
4 dynamically generated electronic file.

1 48. (Previously presented) The method of claim 29 wherein the selections of the user
2 interacting with the web page include configuration options selections for one or more
3 configurable products for display in accordance with the associated dynamically generated
4 electronic file.

1 49. (Previously presented) The dynamic content caching and retrieval system of claim
2 45 wherein the one or more parameters selected by a user interacting with a file displayed by the
3 client computer system include configuration options selections for one or more configurable
4 products for display in accordance with the dynamically generated electronic file.

EVIDENCE APPENDIX - 37 CFR § 41.37(c)(1)(ix)

There is no evidence relied upon in the appeal.

RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX - 37 CFR § 41.37(c)(1)(x)

There are no related proceedings.